

1. DATE - TIME GROUP 24 Jan 53 24/0650Z	2. LOCATION Suwon, Korea
3. SOURCE Airman	10. CONCLUSION PROBABLY AIRCRAFT
4. NUMBER OF OBJECTS Two	
5. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 3-5 Sec.	11. BRIEF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS Two round shaped glowing whitish silver objects traveled at a high rate of speed in a gentle climb disappearing into the clouds.
6. TYPE OF OBSERVATION Ground-Visual	COMMENTS: Two jet a/c were flying in area at the time of sighting & it is fairly certain that observer saw these a/c when they were at a high alt.
7. COURSE East	2. A 2nd interrogation was made of the observer & it was found his estimation of speed & distance was unreliable. 3. At high alt it is difficult to determine the shape of a/c.
8. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
9. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

FORM
FTD SEP 63 0-329 (TDE) Previous editions of this form may be used.

6 #16. BULAWAYO, SOUTHERN RHODESIA. 20° , 22° . JAN. 11, 1953. Daytime. A 5
photographer during an auto trip observed an object over Bulawayo, and
took several photos of it. In one photo it appears as a white elliptical
object, very irregular on the edges, like a cloud. Photo experts who
examined negative state it definitely was not touched up, and under a
microscope, it is made of light white streaks that crossed each other,
but do not run parallel. A suggestion made by Flying Saucer News of England,
another amateur publication, is that this resembles a collection of very
closely spaced vapor trails, made by some aircraft flying in tight circles.
(The question then is, whose aircraft was flying about in this remote area?)

#17. WINDON, ARIZONA. 35° , 110° . JAN. 13, 1953. Daytime. While watching a
large 4 engine airplane, a bright, shining circular rotating object was
observed 20,000 feet above plane. It moved fast toward plane, stopped,
started again with a circular motion toward plane, and stopped and started
3 or 4 more times in the same way, as if watching plane. Observed by a
contractor and 2 sons, who said it resembled no aircraft they had seen.

#18. CHAD PROVINCE, NEW ZEALAND. 45° , 169° . JAN. 14, 1952. 11:30 PM. A blue
light with a reddish red rim crossed part of sky in 10 seconds at about
500 mph, then shot upwards, and disappeared.

#19. LANGLEY PRAIRIE, BR. COLUMBIA. 49° , 123° . JAN. 15, 1953. 9:10 A small
bright light that became bright and dim, or pulsed, noiselessly crossed
sky at an even speed and disappeared in west. It did not twinkle like a
star, or flash like an airplane light, just faded and became bright again.
Observed by a couple from Fort Langley.

#20. SPOKANE, OREGON. 47° , 124° . JAN. 17, 1953. Late afternoon. A dark
saucer silhouetted against light clouds came from north, in a wide sweeping
path and in 2 minutes disappeared in the east. Observed by a store manager.

#21. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. 32° , 90° . JAN. 18, 1953. Evening? A cigar-shaped
or onion object, flying about 100 feet from the ground, suddenly disappeared
leaving a vapor trail. Observed by 15 motorists who stopped cars to watch it.
(Comment: This probably was a saucer seen otherwise, but may have been a
rocket-like object occasionally seen.)

#22. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. (not on maps.) JAN. 18, 1953. 10:30 PM. A bright yellow
object resembling a sting ray (a wide flat triangle) with flames shooting
from rear, crossed sky.

#23. TORONTO, ONTARIO. 43° , 79° . JAN. 19, 1953. 5:00 to 5:30 PM. A long thin
vapor trail began forming in northern sky. It appeared to extend out
from both sides rather than grow in one direction, and within a half hour
reached from the west to the east. Ascribed to a jet plane, but method of
formation is not similar to any reported before, unless 2 planes caused it
simultaneously.

#24. GALVESTON, TEXAS. 29° , 94° . JAN. 21, 1953. 5:15 to 5:45 PM. A bright
object was seen over Galveston by thousands. Other observation by binoculars
and by a 50 and 100 power telescope, it appeared to have a bluish-white
color resembling a balloon, but turned orange when the sun set. It remained
motionless for 21 minutes, then began moving faster toward west. (Comment:
The object probably was a weather balloon because of its very long period
of hovering, but report is included as a possibility since the Coast Guard
public information officer stated it resembled no weather balloon he had
ever watched being launched, and was much more visible than ordinary balloons.)

#25. GELONG, AUSTRALIA. 34° , 140° . JAN. 22, 1953. 9:57 PM. A bright white
light appeared in SW sky. As it moved, it became a bright yellow and grew
in size. It then disappeared, but reappeared several minutes later. It kept
moving south, leaving a phosphorescent light behind it, and disappeared. It
was observed by scores of residents. Shortly afterwards, it was seen at
MELBOURNE still moving southward.

2 #26 PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN. 34° , 71° . JAN. 24 1953. 3:30 PM. A brightly shining² rotating object crossed the sky at about 17-18,000 feet, and disappeared at great speed toward Afghanistan.

#27 MT. BALDY, CALIF. (60 miles from Los Angeles.) JAN. 25 1953. 1:20 PM. A silvery, shining, elliptical object hovered motionless for 30 seconds in the sky. Then it appeared to flutter (like a rotating top), and began to move toward the desert in the NE, and disappeared. 30 minutes later, a military airplane cruised over same area, apparently searching for the object.

#28 BURLINGTON, CALIFORNIA. $34^{\circ}40'$, $120^{\circ}40'$. JAN. 25 1953? 1:45 PM. A pinkish flying saucer at great altitude crossed part of sky in 3 minutes before view was blocked by nearby mountains.

#29 FORT WORTH, TEXAS. $32^{\circ}40'$, $97^{\circ}40'$. JAN. 25 1953. 5:55 PM. A long silvery, saucer-shaped object moving very slowly across sky, suddenly speeded up and disappeared. It was observed by hundreds of local residents. Another report stated it changed color several times, but no details are available.

#30 SAWYER, MICHIGAN. 43° , 82° . JAN. 25 1953? Evening? A hovering light revolving counter-clockwise, slowly descended and vanished. Observed by 4 farmers in the area, but apparently at different times.

#31 GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN. 43° , $85^{\circ}20'$. JAN. 25 1953. Evening? Several lights observed in sky, slowly changing colors.

#32 PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN. 45° , 85° . JAN. 25 1953. Evening? Unidentified lights observed hovering in sky.

#33 GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN. 43° , $85^{\circ}20'$. JAN. 26 1953. Evening? Same lights observed in sky, changing color.

#34 GULF OF MEXICO. 27° to 30° JAN. 28, 1953. Noontime. A 'rather large' airplane, or unknown object crashed into sea, and was observed by seamen aboard a tanker. No airplanes were reported missing, no wreckage was found, although an oil slick was reported seen. (COMMENT: As mentioned in earlier Reviews, the Gulf of Mexico and Florida coast seem to have an unusual number of 'falling airplanes' or 'crashing airplanes' that are never reported missing, nor wreckage found. This is the 6th or 7th such report here in the last 2 years alone, and is probably related to saucer phenomena.)

#35 FOLEY, ALABAMA. $30^{\circ}20'$, $87^{\circ}20'$. JAN. 28, 1953. 8:00 to 8:45 PM. A bright light resembling a star was observed in the sky. It began to pulsate and change colors, from a brilliant white, to red, to green, and continued this for 45 minutes. At 8:45 PM, 2 Naval air instructors, one a Lt. Commander and the other a Captain in the USMC, flying near Foley at 8,000 feet, observed a light so brilliant it hurt their eyes, hovering over the airfield. They watched it for 45 seconds, then it turned a brilliant green, and headed toward Mobile at great speed. (COMMENT: This appears to be another 'signal saucer' report, showing both the exceptionally brilliant coloring and the exceptionally long period of observation, 45 minutes. See reports #7, 14, 31, 33 in this issue and #13, 32, and 39 in Review #6 for similar exceptional coloration.)

#36 ACORONA, CALIFORNIA. 34° , $117^{\circ}20'$. JAN. 29 1953. 7:55 PM (Approximately.) Major Harvey Patton, in a jet plane at 25,000 feet, observed a brilliant amber explosion at an even higher altitude. Flash also observed by a pilot at another location.

#36B LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA. $33^{\circ}40'$, $118^{\circ}40'$. JAN. 29, 1953. 9:00 PM. (40 miles west.) Two airfield tower operators observed an 'earie orange flame', at an altitude of 1,000 feet, for several minutes, as it headed in an easterly direction from the northwest at a high speed.

8 #350 EL TORO, CALIFORNIA. $33^{\circ} 20'$, $117^{\circ} 30'$. JAN 25, 1953. 2:17 PM. Airfield tower operator observed a large disc-shaped object flying near field. Capt. Patton who was about to land there, was asked by tower operator to investigate object.

Both Patton and Radar observer saw the amber-colored object, and followed it toward Newport Beach. It flew part of time in horizontal position (↔), and part of time in vertical position (↑↓), and always appeared 2 or 3 miles ahead, but jet could never gain on it. After 3 or 4 minutes (2:10-2:14 PM?) it turned toward Long Beach, and disappeared out at sea. (COMMENT: This appears to be one of the few reports that ties together, or was seen at several places within a few minutes, not an isolated incident observed in 1 area, and seen nowhere else. Of great interest is the time difference between flight seen at El Toro Base, and orange object at Long Beach - if at same time as 1 clipping claims, a distance of 25 miles covered in 1 minute would be 1200 mph or more. Unfortunately, no precise details are known, although the Air Force probably has this information. Another 'firey-red-strange-spherical object was observed over Corona for 15 minutes on Feb. 17, 1952 for 15 minutes, see review #2, page 2. Papers greatly confuse this report.

#351 CORNER CLIFF, ONT. $46^{\circ} 50'$, 81° . (Suburb of Sudbury). JAN. 22, 1953. 3:00-3:30 PM. Two torpedo shaped objects at great height, moved very slowly and noiselessly across sky, from northwest to southeast. Observed by 4 persons.

#352 SUDBURY, ONTARIO. $46^{\circ} 50'$, 81° . 3:45 PM. The 2 noiseless objects last over, still shining in sun. (COMMENT: This report would appear to be a pair of balloons, except for RCAF investigators statement that no balloons were known in flight, and only 1 jet plane was in area, observed at same time as the objects. It also seems doubtful that 2 balloons could remain in the same location so long, since slightest divergence of winds would separate them; also the observation of 2 objects heading north 75 minutes later over Lake Ramsey would tend to back unknown objects in flight.)

#353 LAKE RAYBAY, ONTARIO. $47^{\circ} 20'$, $82^{\circ} 20'$. 30 miles to the north. 5:00 PM. Two swiftly moving objects, approximate speed 200 mph, crossed sky heading north. This report first of about 10 in general area during next few months.

#354 CHATSWORTH, CALIFORNIA. 34° , $118^{\circ} 30'$. (A few Los Angeles suburbs). JAN. 25, 1953. A box-like formation (two above, two below), of 4 silvery, clearly-defined round flying saucers, apparent sizes of a B-57, were observed by 3 pilots in an airplane. They maneuvered at 20,000 feet, and crossed part of sky in 5 minutes, disappearing behind a mountain. All pilots said they did not resemble any flying objects ever seen, nor balloons. CAA officials in area of report stated they observed a 'very shiny' C-72 aircraft in area under binoculars and believed they were the same objects. (COMMENT: This report very doubtful, but the 3 pilots seen positive objects were clearly-defined, and travelled at great speed. It is possible the CAA was requested by the Air Force to state this theory to discredit report or lower excitement if crucial error on top of a report the previous day. It is doubtful if balloons will travel in such precise formation, or visible only 5 minutes, or appear so large. And as far as I know, V formation flights are SOP, since any other formation greatly limits visibility of pilots in case of loss of hitting nearby plane. In a Box-formation, pilots underneath are in danger of upper plane's sudden dropping from air pockets or pilot turn, and pilots above face a similar reversed danger, plus fact they cannot see lower plane.)

#355 CONWAY, SOUTH CAROLINA. $33^{\circ} 20'$, 79° . JAN. 29, 1953. 11:20-11:40 PM. A farmer heard several animals become noisy or excited in his barn, and went out to investigate noise with pistol. He saw a light grayish object, lit up inside and making a slight humming noise, drifting towards him at about 10 feet above the treetops.

2 When overhead, its edge was elliptical, and it resembled an egg cut in half lengthwise. It appeared about 24 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 10 feet high. The front sloped down to about 60°, and the rear to 40°. Two areas in front were glassed in, and a bright colored light came from rear cabin. A crescent shaped object resembling part of a large wheel extended from a hole in bottom, and saucer had no markings, no propellers, and left no vapor trail or exhaust fumes.

He ran ahead of it and watched about 20 minutes, then shot at it with pistol, and heard a metallic sound. It then made a much larger hum, and rose at a 5° angle at great speed. The observer was an ex-veteran in the AA, and had been trained to know all aircraft and balloons. The local neighbors, and minister know him as a sober, careful person, and put much faith in his report. The CAA at a nearby field stated several balloons left Glynco, Ga. for Newville, N.C. the same night at midnight, and had to fly at tree-top level to avoid high headwinds. (See Linecount this theory because he had seen many balloons, and believed he could know one overhead. (CONT'D: This report also hard to classify, but depends on character of role observer. It seems doubtful a trained aviation observer could mistake a blimp, but it is possible that seeing one lighted at night instead of an unlighted one by day in the distance, might explain mistake. This report could be clarified by comparing a drawing of object with photo of blimp, and we'll try to get copies of both objects for a future feature on this report.)

#49 FOUNTAIN-ALGERIA, 36°, 2° JAN. 29 1951. 5:30 PM. Three luminous saucer-like objects crossed sky and flew away over horizon in several seconds. Observed by ship's crew and by captain through binoculars.

#51 CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, 34°, 18° JAN. 29, 1951. 9:00- 9:14 AM. A bright object with several lights that flashed on and off, remained stationary in sky for 14 minutes.

#52 Near FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, 35°, 111° JAN. 29 1951. 9:00 PM. A brilliant white light appeared coming toward a driver on a nearby highway. He stopped and watched the object apparently break in two, with one piece heading south and the other heading southeasterly. Observed by a Boy Scout executive, no joke intended. (CONT'D: Several similar reports were made in July 1952 over southern California, and one such claimed that under binocular observation, it actually was a smaller object being launched off a larger one, resembling a 'pocketbook saucer' used by Germany before World War II. See also recent P.O. launchings from a 33, and also Oct 1952 Look article mentioning a similar report by saucers landing on a 'mother ship' on Dec. 6, 1952 at Gulf of Mexico)

**Scout Executive
Sights 'Saucer'
Above Oak Creek**

Robert Bishop, area Boy Scout, 16, to break into two pieces, one executive, today, was still wonder, leaving off towards Camp Verde, whether there was any connection between what he saw. For instance, a day later and a radio broadcast. Bishop, from home off told his wife, she then told of those who have seen a flying saucer but was not one of the California jet plane taking off.

Driving from Flagstaff about 10 after what was presumed to be a flying saucer, Bishop said he received. Bishop was willing to stand by his statement that he saw a brilliant white light in the sky the Big Bend route of reliability quoted the "thing" as he traveled on highway 89A and reliability in recalling the he said a big saucer-like object, light appeared to be coming.

Flagstaff, Ariz.
Ariz. Daily Sun

**Winslow Man,
2 Sons Watch
Flying Saucer**

The 17-year-old son, with a circular motion and after Winslow, Ariz., about 10 miles from the town, he had moved a road sign on the side of the road, and the direction of the big plane. We were, son, about 10 and Frank, we both saw it five times and the latter to be added to the last such flight, a year it landed here.

"It was the nothing we had ever seen before round and very bright. We were working on the back. After we lost sight of it, we saw it again, and Frank, we both saw it again, just above us, but just as high as the other." He

plane passed just to the right of the road and that while he and his sons were looking at it, they

Flagstaff, Ariz.
Ariz. Daily Sun

#1. QUALITY OF ACTIVITY PATTERN: The classifications below, of the types of objects, are very approximate, and doubtful due to very short period of observation of most contacts. A saucer may appear to be a flat disc when seen at great distance; a saucer may appear to be a cigar shaped object if seen only sideways during sighting, or vice versa; a disc may appear to be a cone if seen 'head-on' and rotating on a busy day.

Other than something unknown and/or strangely maneuvering was seen, the classifications are the best to be made of the given submissions. Daytime objects are classified as well as possible by shapes, and night objects by color of light - since shape is rarely given, and would be dubious due to unequal lighting of various parts of the object. Each report is given a plus or minus in total of reports, as more exact basis is not of great use due to very approximate classifications mentioned above.

DAYTIME REPORTS			
Saucer-like	Cone-like	Spherical	Cloud-like
5 reports = 204	1 rpt = 225	7 reports	6 reports = 165
#17, 20, 22, (#6)	(#11, 26?)	(#5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27)	1 rpt = 231
			2 rpts = 56
			(#1, 21)
			VAPORTRAIL
			1 rpt = 236
			(#23, 1)

NIGHT REPORTS			
Yellow to orange	Blue to green	Color given	Color changing
5 reports = 1203	6 reports = 104	7 reports = 124	7 reports = 124
(8, 10, 13, 22, 41, 2, 9, 13)	(#4, 19, 30, 32, 47, 14, 31, 33, 41, 42, 25, 1)	(#7, 12, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33)	1 rpt = 236
			(#3, 1)

(For comparison purposes, the Air Force gave the following figures as their statistics of unknown aerial objects; 33% unknowns classified triangular.)

#2. AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY PATTERN: These classifications are also very approximate, but to indicate some minor trends. One finds the impression activity covered the entire southern US, with some activity in the northern midwest area, but little in the NE and NW. Foreign reports are left out due to incomplete coverage, due to both lack of contacts, and lack of news from large areas such as the Red satellite countries.

WEST	SOUTHWEST	MIDWEST	NORTHEAST	SOUTHEAST
1 report	7 reports	5 reports	1 report	7 reports
(#20)	(#3, 12, 27, 28, 29, 30, 42, 43)	(#7, 12, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33)	(#2, 6, 15, 21, 34, 35, 39, 40)	

#3. PERIODS OF ACTIVITY PATTERN: There are no noteworthy periods of activity to be noted excepting 2 small increases on Jan. 6 - 11, and Jan. 25 - 29. The reports are evenly spread out, nearly 1 per day. The January 6 to 11 period differed in having 3 reports, 2 reports, 3 reports and 2 reports for the five days, and the January 25 - 29 period had 5, 2, 3, and 5 reports for each successive day. If a total planetary coverage were available, I am fairly certain these 2 periods would even out or appear even more negligible.

#4. CONCLUSIONS AND POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIVITY: This appears to be a fairly ordinary month of reports, with an apparently large number of color changing night lights, or 'signal sources' as noted in previous reviews. No really great increase is expected, until about May 1954, which will be near the time of the next 'U.S. Approach', and as stated in previous reviews, should be signal for the usual tremendous increase in reports. Until that date, reports should remain fairly steady, unless one of the armed forces, Army, Navy or Air Force gives out a new release. One expected increase due to this is the Navy release planned for January, that Keyhoe mentions in his Oct. 20, 1953 Look article.

The Review would like to credit the following persons with sending in newspaper and eyewitness reports. This helps us maintain the best coverage possible, and we can in turn send extra magazine articles to persons who are exceptionally active in sending reports. Anyone who prefers to keep his name confidential and not on these lists, should state this in his letters.

CALIFORNIA	ILLINOIS	NEW JERSEY	PENNSYLVANIA	WYOMING
ROBERT, VILES	ANDERSON, R.P.	BOFFMAN, JERRY	BORDEN, F.H.	FINSTONE, EVA
CORR, CHARLES	BOTTMORN, E.	NEW YORK	BURF, GEORGE	AUSTRALIA
GEIER, BOB	INDIANA	WARELL, JEAN	GALLANT, L.	FREEDMAN, F.
GREEN, DON	INDIANA	WINTER, GEORGE	WITTE, MRS. G.	JOYCE, J.
HARDIE, A.	INDIANA	WITTMILL, H.	WITTE, JOHN	MATHIS, R.
HOLMSTROM, KIR.	ILLINOIS	WITTMILL, A.	STAPLETON, ANN	
JONES, DONA	ILLINOIS	WILLAGE, M.	WILF, LOUIS	CANADA
MARSH, MRS. S.	ILLINOIS	NORTH CAROLINA	SOUTH CAROLINA	TOTED, M.
MILLER, MAX	KANSAS	PAINTER, MURRAY	JACKSON, JEAN	BROWNE, G.
PINGREE, H.	KANSAS	PAINTER, THOMAS	PAINTER, MURRAY	DAVIES, MARY
RASCH, PHIL	KANSAS	OHIO	PEYAS	HITTCHE, LADON
ROBBINS, J.	KANSAS	BAPTIST, BOB	BERGSTROM, V.O.	WANICK, JOHN
SANDERS, MRS. G.	KENTUCKY	HISBON, MARTHA	DANIELS, W.	DUTCH GUIANA
SEVERITY, V.H.	KENTUCKY	RIST, DON	CARRETT, JOHN	DAYDRA, A.
SMITH, J.H.	KENTUCKY	SCHREIBER, JIM	GONZALES, V.	ENGLAND
WILLIAMS, J.	MASSACHUSETTS	WEIS, PHIL	KASTNER, RALPH	CHISETT, F.
COLORADO	MASSACHUSETTS	ZELAZNY, ROGER	OLSON, RICHARD	HUGHES, R.
CALIFORNIA	MASSACHUSETTS			
WILF, LOUIS	MISSOURI			
CONNECTICUT	MISSOURI	OKLAHOMA	VIRGINIA	HAWAII
HABIGER, JOE	MISSOURI	PELLE, JOHN	DOVE, DONZO	VALDARIN, G.
FLORIDA	MINNESOTA	WACANTLY, S.S.	WASHINGTON	
CHETZ, CONRAD	MINNESOTA	OREGON	CARL, MRS. C.	NEW ZEALAND
HAGLUND, I.	MINNESOTA	ANDERSEN, R.	EVERITT, E.K.	CHUTTER, J.
MARSHAN, IVY	MISSOURI	ROSS, MRS. L.		
IDAHO	MISSOURI	SWITH, RAY	WISCONSIN	SWEDEN
VITTE, PAUL	MISSOURI	WILLETT, M.	FULLER, CHARLES	LESTERSTRAND, S.
				WAPINSKI, A.E.

CREDIT SECTION - LOAN OF CLIPPING COLLECTIONS

We are especially happy to receive loans of all clipping collections for photostatic copying. Although ours are comprehensive from 1946 on, our collection here did not start until August 1950, a year before the Review was started.

If you have a collection of reports prior to 1950, of any size, or even prior to 1946, we would certainly like to obtain the loan, and return it with copies of extra magazine articles, copies of photos, plus pay cost of postage both ways. Also of great interest are rumors or reports you may know of prior to 1946, for which we will send 1 magazine article or 1 page of photos for each report new to us. Your comments on this matter will be appreciated. We thank the following persons for loans of collections of reports ranging from 40 to 900 clippings, many useful in "burying" local reports not given national attention.

ANDERSON, R.P.	ILL.	CHIBRETT, H.	ENG.	HOLMFG, R.	ALA.	RASCH, PHIL	CAL.
BAKEMAN, A.	NY	COULTER, J.	IND.	KELLY, D.	N.H.	SCHWENDEMAN	N.PA.
BALOW, ANN	PA.	FAY, PAT	NY	LACKY, M.E.	CAL.	SLUGER, BOB	UTAH
BERLACK, V.G.	TEX	FIRESTONE, E.	NY	LAVNE, M.	CAL.	TROTSCHEL, B.	PA.
BESSER, JOHN	PA.	GORMAN, R.	ILL.	LOHNERSTRAND, S.		WALLACE, M.	N.Y.
BRALO, STEPHEN	CAL.	GISTER, H.	IND.	MITTL, JOHN	PA.		
CARDWELL, LIA.	IND.	GREEN, DON	CAL.	MONTZ, J.	IA.		
CARLIS, JACK	IND.	HOLLAND, R.	OHIO	MOYER, PAUL	IND.		
		HOLMBERG, E.R.	CAL.	PECK, MRS. R	KANS		

We would like to thank the following newspapers for permission to reprint clippings from their papers.

1	DALLAS MORNING NEWS - Jan 6, 53 report	6	MIAMI DAILY NEWS - July 31, 52.
2	PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER - Aug 26, 52 report	7	CHICAGO AMERICAN - Nov. 2, 1951.
3	UNITED FEATURE SYND. May 19, 53 Huark	8	GUILFORD JOURNAL - JAN 1, 1953.
4	BIG SPRINGS WEEKLY NEWS Aug 15, 52 report	9	DAILY SUN - Feb 2, 1953.
5	STANTON REPORTER - Aug. 4, 52 report.	10	L.A. Times - Jan. 30, 53.

CREDIT SECTION - TRANSLATED REPORTS FROM EUROPE 1951.

We would like to contact anyone able to translate foreign languages for European reports, and anyone able to do this, will be sent extra magazine articles for their help. In particular, Swedish, Finnish and Spanish translators would be useful for expected reports in the near future. The following persons have been very helpful in translating foreign reports.

1. CREUZ, CONRAD - German	3. MITCHELL, HERMAN German
2. HESSON, MARTHA - French, Italian, Spanish	4. KUHN, BORIS Portuguese

1 CRETZ, CONRAD - German 3 MITCHELL, HERMAN German
2 HESSON, MARTHA - French, Italian, Span. 4 KUHN, BORIS Portuguese

CREDIT SECTION - TYPING COPY FOR REVIEW 1953

Copyists with typewriters are needed for 4 types of work - (1) retyping very large newspaper reports to simplify study in Review, (2) typing form letters to newspaper editors for requests for further details from other eyewitnesses, (3) typing form letters to all eyewitnesses mentioned in the clippings, and (4) retyping written answers from eyewitnesses for filing in Review files. By these means we hope to get details many newspaper reports leave out, and possibly some sketches by observers to illustrate each article or report. Payment again can be made through extra magazine articles.

1 JFAN JACKSON - SOUTH CAROLINA
2 MARGARET WALLACE NEW YORK

BACK ISSUES OF REVIEWS

There are at present no back issues of the Review available. If a large number of requests for these are received in the future, a reprint of issues 1 to 6 will be arranged.

SPECIAL FEATURES - PLATTERED SAUCES LANDING IN TEXAS AND PENN.

Background: The Aug.-Sept. 1952 period was probably the most interesting time of saucer reports to date, due to an unprecedented number of flying saucers allegedly seen landing, or hovering as if about to land. Of equally great interest is that many of these sightings were strangely similar in that the saucer was semi-spherical, or dome-shaped, not flat discs. Also of interest is the widely separated dates of the sightings, weakening the possibility they were reports of publicity seeking imitators of the DeWever-geurs report, and strengthening theory they were authentic reports made simultaneously over North America for some unknown reason.

These reports are of such interest, and possible importance, that the Review will have a special feature in each of the next few issues, discussing one or two of the reports. This issue will discuss the Monongahela, Pa., and Garden City, Texas reports that appear somewhat similar in several details.

AUTHENTICITY: Both sightings were made by only one eyewitness, and therefore is dependent solely on their character. The accounts mention neither as having perpetrated any hoaxes before, nor having a reputation of being irresponsible. Is this were the case, neither report would have reached the news columns. The ranchwoman immediately reported the sighting to the sheriff, an action of a reputable person, which was possibly confirmed by a series of investigatory flights from nearby airbases. Her report was made several weeks before Deaver's disappearance. The valiant reputation apparently was solid enough to cause a responsible paper like the Philadelphia Inquirer to rapidly run a sketch to sketch report, and the possibly significant reporter who handled the case.

*****34
1953 OFF THE COAST OF U.S.A. (KEYHOE-1960 P266) 3+ WITNESSES 00
ONE DAY IN 1953, A SQUADRON OF NAVY AD-3-S, CARRIER-BASED, WAS PRACTICING 01
OFFSHORE COMBAT MANEUVERS. AS THE PLANES PERFORMED, AN ENORMOUS ROCKET-SHAPED 02
OBJECT SWOOPED DOWN OVER THEM. SWIFTLY DECELERATING TO THEIR SPEED, IT 03
LEVELED OFF A THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE SQUADRON, OBVIOUSLY FOR CLOSE 04
OBSERVATION.
THE SQUADRON COMMANDER RADIOED A HASTY ORDER. QUICKLY THE PILOTS SPREAD 05
OUT, FOLLOWED HIM AS HE CLIMBED AT FULL THROTTLE TOWARD THE GIANT OBJECT. 06
THE HUGE THING TURNED SHARPLY, ITS TAIL POINTED AWAY FROM THE ZOOMING 07
PLANES. THEN WITH A TREMENDOUS BURST OF POWER, IT SHOT INTO THE SKY, 08
VANISHING IN SECONDS. 09
*****10
*****11

25 - 31 JANUARY 1953 SIGHTINGS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>OBSERVER</u>	<u>EVALUATION</u>
25	Pinewood South Carolina	[REDACTED]	A/C
26	Sampson AB, New York	[REDACTED]	A/C
26	Baronette, Wisconsin	[REDACTED]	Astro (STAR/PLANET)
26	Continental Divide [REDACTED], New Mexico	Visual Ground (RADAR)	Astro (VENUS) WX
26	Alaska	Not Stated	Insufficient Data
27	March AFB, California	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
27	Mather AFB, California	Military Air	Balloon
27	Cottonwood, Arizona	[REDACTED]	A/C
27	Tuscon, Arizona	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)
27	Davenport, Iowa	[REDACTED]	Astro (VENUS)
28	Stuttgart, Germany	Military Air	Astro (STAR/PLANET)
28	Point Mugu, California	[REDACTED]	Astro (STAR/PLANET)
28	St Georges, Delaware	FSIA	UNIDENTIFIED
28	Patrick AFB, Florida	Not Reported	Other (UNRELIABLE RPT)
28	Corona, California	[REDACTED]	Insufficient Data
28	Albany Georgia Area	Ground Visual	UNIDENTIFIED
28	Grand Island, Nebraska	Air Visual	Astro (VENUS)
28	North Platte, Nebraska	Ground Visual	Astro (METEOR)
28	Mitchell AFB, New York	Multiple	Astro (METEOR)
28	Dahlgren, Va-Philadelphia, Pa	Multiple	Astro (METEOR)
29	Patrick AFB, Florida	Not Stated	Other (CLOUD)
29	Houlton, Maine	Military Air	Astro (VENUS)
29	Malibu Beach, California	Military Air	A/C
29	Conway, South Carolina	[REDACTED]	A/C (Navy Blimp)
31	Bataan, Phillipines	Civilian	Astro (METEOR)
31	Albuquerque, New Mexico	[REDACTED] (PHOTO)	Insufficient Data
31	Lexington, Kentucky	[REDACTED]	Astro (METEOR)

UNCLASSIFIED

29
EP

COUNTRY Korea	REPORT NO. IR-1-53	(LEAVE BLANK)
AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT		
SUBJECT Unidentified Flying Objects	24115501 24115501 KOT	
AREA REPORTED ON K-13, Suwon, Korea	FROM (Agency) Hq, 8th Ftr Bnr Gp, APO 970	EVALUATION P-6
DATE OF REPORT 26 January 1953	DATE OF INFORMATION 24 January 1953	
PREPARED BY (Officer) 1st Lt Robert M. Whitaker, USAF	SOURCE S/Sgt [REDACTED] Hq, 8th M & S Gp, APO 970	
REFERENCES (Chart number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable) Ltr, Hq FEAF, APO 925, subj: Reporting Information on Unidentified Flying Objects, dtd 5 March 1952		

On 24 January 1953, 1550I, in the vicinity of K-13, Suwon, Korea, source observed two (2) unidentified flying objects for a period of three (3) to five (5) seconds.

Source stated objects were round, approximately twelve (12) to fourteen (14) inches in diameter, slightly convex and glowing a whitish silver, flying in trail in a gentle climb. Source was unable to estimate speed but declared objects were moving considerably faster than F-86 type aircraft. No propulsion features, trails or exhausts, or sounds were noted. Objects disappeared either into or behind clouds.

At the time of sighting, one element of two (2) F-86's were in the flight pattern to the right of the observer and another aircraft of unidentified type was on his left at low altitude. No unusual meteorological conditions prevailed at time of sighting.

A-PROVED:

JOHN V. HEAVY, JR.
Colonel, USAF
Director of Intelligence
Fifth Air Force

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DOD DIR 5200.10**

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (CLASSIFICATION)	REPORT NO.	PAGE	OF	PAGES
Hq, 8th Ftr Bmr Grp, APO 970	IR-1-53	2	2	

1. On 24 January 1953, 1550I, in the vicinity of K-13, Suwon, Korea (37°15'N 127°00'E), source observed two (2) unidentified flying objects for a period of three (3) to five (5) seconds.

2. Source stated objects were round, approximately twelve (12) to fourteen (14) inches in diameter, glowing a whitish silver and flying in trail in a gentle climb. These disks appeared to the observer to be convex, with a dark line or shadow transversing the bases. Source could not estimate speed but stated objects were moving considerably faster than F-86 type aircraft which he has seen daily. No propulsion features, trails, exhausts or sounds were noted. Source stated objects disappeared either into or behind clouds.

3. Manner of observation was visual from ground. Source estimated objects were about four (4) miles from him, altitude unknown, flying in a straight line from West to East.

4. At time of sighting, source was working at the railhead at K-13 and was facing East. Objects were at an elevation of approximately 45 degrees from observer. One element of two (2) F-86's were in the flight pattern to the right of the observer and another aircraft of unknown type was on his left at low altitude.

5. Source is unknown to reporting officer. On second interrogation the day following his initial report source altered his description of the objects. His judgment of speed, distances and elapsed time of observation are estimated to be unreliable. No other witnesses to this observation are known.

6. Weather and wind conditions at time and place of sighting, in teletype sequence, are as follows:

a. 1555I E40 BRKN 15⁴ 199/1/28 WSW 12 E010

7. One (1) white weather balloon was released at K-13 at 1230I; no other balloons are known to have been in the area. No unusual meteorological conditions were noted.

8. No radar intercept is known. No interception or identification action was taken.

COMMENTS OF REPORTING OFFICER:

S/Sgt. [REDACTED] appeared to be of limited experience with aircraft although seemingly familiar with the various types landing at K-13. As previously noted, his estimate of distances and time were unreliable. Copies of "Stars and Stripes" carrying an article on "flying saucers" sighted in Japan were distributed at K-13 on the day of source's observation; source stated he had read the article after making his initial statement to the reporting officer.

DECLASSIFIED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 5200.10

Robert M. Whitaker

ROBERT M. WHITAKER
1st Lt., USAF

UNCLASSIFIED Intelligence Officer

UNCLASSIFIED

SECURITY INFORMATION

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

FROM (Agency)	REPORT NO.	PAGES	
Hq, 8th Ftr Bmr Gp, APO 970	IR-1-53	Page 3	of 3 PAGES

COMMENT of the Approving Officer:

A check by this Directorate of the observation mentioned in this AIR resulted in a comment being made by a member of Detachment #1, 6004th MSS, who was located at K-13 at the time of the reported sighting.

Two pilots completed 100 missions this day and made passes across the field. Two additional pilots made passes across the field; one celebrating completion of 100 missions, the other celebrating a "kill". The exact time of these flights is unknown, however, the first two aircraft flew over just at lunch time, and the latter two flew over at approximately 1600/I. During these maneuvers, the aircraft at times appeared only as silver dots in the sky. If an observer did not follow these aircraft through the complete maneuver, it would have been almost impossible to tell what they were.

This Directorate believes it possible that the source may have seen the latter two F-86 aircraft when they were some distance from the field. (RESTRICTED)

J.V.H.

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
DOD DIR 5200.10

UNCLASSIFIED

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III. Recently Project Blue Book sent five of its best unsolved 1953 sightings to Dr. H. P. Robinson, California Institute of Technology, for his review and comment. The sightings included Luke AFB, Continental Divide, Sea of Japan, and Port Huron, Michigan.

III. The system of transmitting FLYOFRPTS to McMillan Observatory with the possibility of identifying them as astronomical bodies is working out well. Their system was instrumental in identifying the object of the Darlington, Wisconsin, sighting as well as establishing the possibility that the planet ^{fact} Venus has been the cause for ^{almost} all the sightings coming from Japan in recent months.

Lt R.M. Olsson
ATM&E-5

Cases in Air Force Files

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Flying Saucer Review
is the first civilian
research magazine,
established July 1951

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

G.P.O., BOX 853
BROOKLYN 1, NY

#7 issue for January 1953
Printed October 14, 1953.
Latest saucer reports are
needed. All typewritten copy
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POLICY

Theories of Aircraft, Balloons, Littlemen, Meteors, Mirages, Moonbeams, Radar Air Inversions, and similar impractical ideas will not be employed, other than to remove such reports from the authentic reports. The authentic reports will be studied on the factual basis that they are caused by craft of one or more extra-terrestrial races. Standards for studying reports are listed below.

CONTENTS

Section 1 - Listing of all reports in chronological order and comments.
Section 2 - Special Features of photos and interesting reports; this
issue will cover several alleged landings or landing attempts.
Section 3 - Breakdown of reports for possible patterns of behavior.
Section 4 - Crediting all newspapers and persons with aiding research.

PERFORMANCE OF CONVENTIONAL OBJECTS (FOR REFERENCE ONLY)

Aircraft: All are T shaped, none circular: only a dozen flying wing types in flight; only helicopter can hover, but very few available today.
Balloons: Moves very slowly to vision: cannot travel at great speed, but only at local wind speed: cannot sharply maneuver; is not silvery.
Meteors: Duration about 3-6 seconds, 15 seconds rare: daytime reports extremely rare; has only 1 path, cannot maneuver; Usually luminous.
Missiles: Has fuel for few minutes only: all are tubular in shape: not fired over civilian areas, as control is too poor: cannot hover.

JAN. 1953 - Section 1 Flying Saucer Reports
(No claim is made each report is absolutely authentic. It is impossible to judge an eyewitnesses integrity or critical ability from a small news clipping, printed several thousand miles away on an object. However, one can assume that most witnesses are ordinary people, not inclined to accept public criticism and disrespect for this usually sensational subject, or over endowed with imagination to call a bird, cloud, or airplane something it does not resemble. Those who play hoaxes, are too imaginative, or try to attract attention, can usually be spotted by reporters from their own actions, or local reputation. As a general rule, most newspaper reports are of phantom saucers, and most of them were unfamiliar enough to the observers to brave criticism. Only newspaper reports will be listed and discussed in the review, but eyewitness reports will be welcomed for our files.)

#1 GUILFORD, CONN. 9:25 PM JAN. 1 1953. A green flare rose from SW, and was shortly followed by heavy explosion that shook entire town. Police could not locate center of explosion other than in a SW direction, and Coast Guard could not locate any wreckage, ships in distress, or fires. (Comment: Occasional meteors do make a thunder-like rumble, but do not rise into sky.)

#2 WASHINGTON, DC. JAN. 1 1953. 9:55 PM. 32° , 77° . (300 miles to the SW.) A green fireball, apparent size of basketball, with an orange tail, crossed sky over Pentagon in 4 seconds. (Comment: the difference in time is too great, but meteors of this size, or 'fireball meteors' are extremely rare, and this also appears to be unexplainable as meteor.)

#3 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. JAN. 2, 1953. 12:20 Midnight. 37° , 122° . A huge brilliant fireball lit up entire countryside like daytime, and disappeared westward at sea. It was observed within a 100 mile area, and was shortly followed by heavy explosions and heavy earth tremors that shook some towns. Object probably a fireball meteor, but one report stated a 'reddish-white glow' was seen far out at sea.

2. #4 GERMANY, AUSTRALIA, 35°, 114°, JAN. 3, 1951, 9:50 PM. A brilliant light resembling a flare with a long yellow tail, crossed sky headed S. Observed by dozens of residents. Weather bureau officials said it could not have been a balloon. 10 days later, another mystery light was observed here.

3. #5 MALTA, 32°, 35°, JAN. 4, 1951, 4:05-4:12 PM. A cigar-shaped object carrying a light on its nose, tail, and center, apparently at low altitude, crossed sky at great speed. (Comment: This probably was a so-called "rockets" missile, but might have been a rare Swedish "rockets", rarely seen since 1946.)

4. UNION COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 37°, 81°, JAN. 5, 1951, 6:00 PM. A large, bluish-white, triangular object hovered in sky for 1 hour. (Comment: This long period of observation tends to back this object as a balloon, rather than a missile, which usually has a duration of 5-40 seconds.)

Something in the Skies' Bewilders Viewers Here

AN 7-115

By BERNARD KENNEDY

Something moved in the sky, crossed through about a 90-degree arc. Its path was too far north to be sure what it was.

What was this object—flying saucer or whatever it was—inside the competence of the persons who observed it. Two men in the Civil Aeronautics Administration control tower at Love Field and a man in the United States Weather Bureau there.

From time to time The Dallas News and other public and semi-public institutions have been receiving telephone calls of lights in the sky. Most times they turned out to be airplanes, despite the callers' insistence that they weren't. Once it was a weather balloon with a package wrapped in foil that reflected the setting sun.

This one, though, appeared to be different.

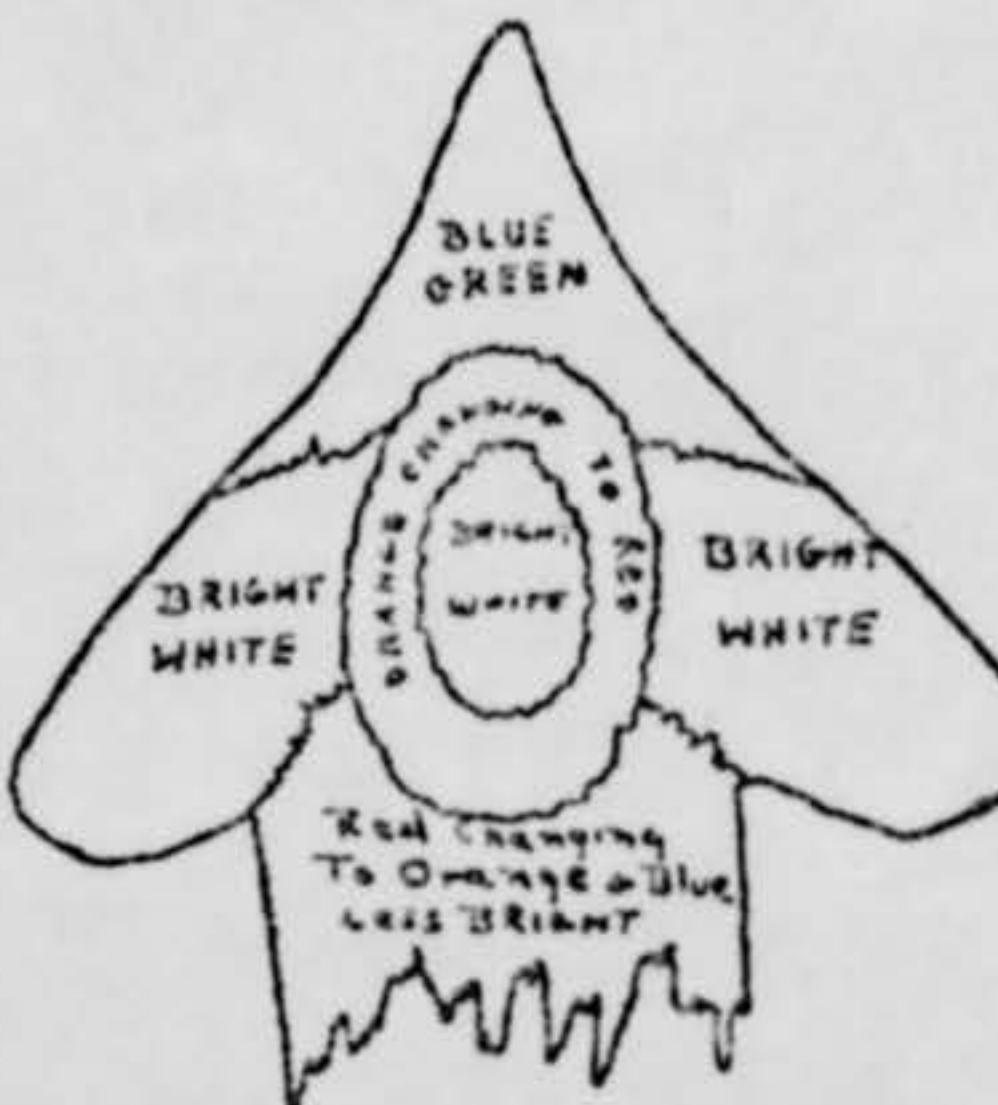
Marcus F. Fechenbach is the manager of the control tower at Love Field in the city in the northeast. "I didn't pay any attention to it, thinking it might be an airplane," he said.

He glanced back several times. And it was and moving to the west. When he noticed it seemed to be changing direction toward Love Field, he called Wylie Moore, the other man on duty there, to look at it, too.

Then Moore telephoned the Weather Bureau where R. C. Wiles was on duty alone to see if the object might be a star. Wiles said it was not.

All three watched it and exchanged observations.

The "thing" moved through a 90-degree arc in about three minutes. Fechenbach estimated it stayed there about five to seven



Sketch by Marcus F. Fechenbach of the Civil Aeronautics Administration's Love Field control tower, drawn for The Dallas Morning News to illustrate the "thing" he and others at the airport saw shortly after 1 a.m. Tuesday for about half an hour.

minutes between 11:30 and 12:00.

He thought it was the moon from the lower.

Fechenbach described the thing as being in the sky about 100 miles. He thought it had a triangular shape and thought it might be a Boeing B-52, according to his knowledge of some kind of flying plane. But that did not account for the colors. "It is fully impossible that an airplane that far away could be seen at that time of night.

Could it have been a meteor or comet or other heavenly phenomenon? Perhaps, but it moved too steadily for one.

A Navy officer speculated that it could be the rising sun whose light would be refracted by moisture in the air. But the Weather Bureau pointed out that (1) the sun does not rise that early and (2) humidity around 50 per cent is not necessary for this.

A man in Paris, Texas, was telephone back with the control tower. He saw right about the object, but there was some doubt about his having seen the same thing.

A radar unit in Oklahoma City, Okla., saw something, but that probably was not the same thing either. Its height was about 11,000 to 12,000 feet higher than what was reported here.

And Dallas radar units saw nothing.

No one had taken the trouble to figure out the speed of an object fifty miles away traveling a 90-degree arc in three minutes. If it was 100 miles an hour, it could have been a jet plane. But if it was a balloon, body of mind, this appears to be the case but actually would have been much farther away. That would really throw regulations into a cocked hat.

"We summed it up. It was a thing of some kind. Maybe some day we'll know what it was."

In the meantime, the Weather Bureau, the control tower, The Dallas News and others probably will get many more calls about something in the sky. (A, 7-115-2)
The Dallas Morning News
Wednesday, January 7, 1953

2. #7 DALLAS, TEXAS. 32° , 96° . JAN 6, 1953. 1:00-3:00 AM. At 1 AM, a reddish object at 2500 foot altitude, was observed moving easterly, in NE sky. A few seconds later, it began turning, and in 3 minutes moved thru 90° and stopped for 6 minutes. Then it moved upward thru a 75° pattern for next 5 minutes. It now appeared triangular-shaped, and changed thru many colors. (See drawing.) It was observed by a CAA airfield control tower observer in this period.

Another CAA observer watched it at 30,000 feet, and in 3 minutes it had risen to 80,000 feet (270 mph), and in next 60 minutes, rose to 100,000 feet, and was barely visible. Pilots who had gathered in control tower, estimated its speed at times at 2,000 mph. Object was also observed by weather bureau, who stated it was no known star, also by police, firemen, and many residents. Balloons rarely carry lights, and they are usually small. Time was too late for possible setting sun against a balloon, and speeds too great for any known wind or storm to propel balloon this fast. (Comment: this shape very rare, probably one of the very rare "color-changing saucers" or "Signal Saucers" previously mentioned in review. On May 29, 1952 3 arrowhead-like objects crossed noislessly over Seattle, but otherwise shape is unknown.)

9:27 PM.
#8A TE KUITI, NEW ZEALAND. 38° , 175° . JAN. 6 1953. A brilliant orange light with a reddish tail moved steadily from west to east. Observed from an airplane.

#8B AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. 37° , 175° . (100 miles further north.) JAN. 6 1953. 9:30 PM. A bright luminous cigar-shaped object with an orange trailing flame was observed for 6 seconds.

#8C WHANGAREI, NEW ZEALAND. 35° , 174° . (60 miles further N.) JAN. 6 1953. 9:30 PM. A brilliant light resembling a "lighted porthole", suddenly emitted a burst of rocket-like flame, accelerated to a higher altitude, made a U turn, and finally disappeared over horizon.

#9 KARORI, NEW ZEALAND. 7° , 7° . JAN. 6 1953. 10:10 PM. 2 discs, one green, one blue hovering over it, observed. (Comment: It is not possible to state whether all 4 reports are caused by the same object, but the closeness in timing of first 3 would indicate it was same object. The trailing flame would indicate it was not a saucer, however, as these usually leave no trail. However, the Chile-United report on July 25 1949 described the rocket-like object as leaving a red-orange flaming trail, and this object probably was the same type.)

#10 MOSGIEL, NEW ZEALAND. 46° , 170° . JAN. 8, 1953. 10:20 PM. A brilliant reddish-flowing, triangular object, accompanied with a small white light, rose and fell in sky, slowly fading, then re-appeared. It hovered for 10 minutes.

#11 KENYA, Africa. 0° , 35° , approximately. JAN 8, 1953. Daytime. A silvery ball-like object hovered stationary in sky. It was observed by a number of prominent hunters, and columnist Robert Ruark, who printed report in his May 19 column. Also watched under binoculars.

#12 KERRVILLE, TEXAS. 30° , 99° . JAN. 9, 1953. Evening? A reddish-orange oval-shaped object, with 2 fins in the rear, and emitting red and green "lightning-like" flames, observed. It made a "burring sound or ringing noise" as it approached from the west, circled city at a speed faster than a jet plane, and disappeared easterly to the north. A veteran radio engineer of station KEVT, Kerrville stated it caused the most unusual radio interference he had ever heard; "like a roar that travelled up and down the scale. Observed by 4 high school boys. Letters requesting more details from them unanswered. Whether these 2 reports were reported simultaneously to paper, or one followed others report is unknown. (Comment: The 2 'Fins' on rear of object unknown in previous reports. The "Lightning-like" flashes of rear engine, is strikingly like the Feb. 3, 1951 GALENA, ILLINOIS report of a red cylinder with "lightning flashes" coming from rear.) See FSR#1

